

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, September 7th

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ IN CALIFORNIA.

The hearty words of commendation bestowed by this preeminent savant upon the efforts of scientific men upon this coast deserve to be carried to every hamlet from Alaska to the Gulf of California. But more especially should this be brought home to men of boundless wealth upon this coast, that of the greatness of their riches they might bestow during their lives but one month's income to the endowment of some professorship or the founding of schools of science. Here are men to-day in our midst who, handing a month's income to the Trustees of the California Academy of Science, would add a glory and a lustre to their name which no wasteful extravagance could ever equal. That institution has been maintained by a few devoted men who sought not wealth in gold nor self-glorification, but have struggled and fought with adversity, that the light of science might eventually become a beacon among us. This knowledge may not show its power to-day, but it is the only way in which this great Pacific slope can succeed in the sharp race for supremacy. Science goes begging nowhere else on this earth; in the East, in Europe, she demands the support of those who have acquired wealth. In the roll of generous, noble men who have aided her, the humblest ranks with Kings. The magnificent observatory which Mrs. Dudley founded to her husband's memory will stand a monument to his name and her glory when the carved marble shaft has crumbled to earth.

Rich men of California, can you stand with your purse-strings square-knotted with the magical words of Agassiz ringing in your ears? Stand not upon the order of your coming; but come and record your names upon the roll which, commenced at the East, now waits the signatures at the West. Science asks no paltry sum. She may starve but will not beg; she demands a little of this year's gains. Found the California Academy of Science on a living basis; endow professorships in our University; establish a school of research in the peculiar physics of the Pacific slope. When Agassiz and the band of devotees to science come from the East and the old world next year to our shores, let them see that his prophetic words are really such, and that you will not blush to welcome them in such quarters as you have this day done. The self-sacrificing members of the Academy did their best. Let Tyn-dall, and Huxley Hooker and Darwin see what they can do when you show your best traits.

HAVE WE DIAMONDS?

Why should we distrust the existence of precious stones on this continent? Mopetuma had them. We find an occasional diamond and a ruby in our gold-bearing gravel ranges; Humboldt noticed that Chihuahua and New Mexico had indications like the diamond ranges of Brazil. The probabilities are therefore in our favor; and the recent discoveries, admitting the usual exaggeration, tend to confirm our faith. If the rubies and other stones exhibited as the first fruits of unskilled exploration be of any value at all, may we not reasonably hope that, when skilled and systematic search is made, we shall find more and better jewels? We have abundant evidence that, whatever the value of the stones, they

are not confined to onelocality; but, as in Brazil, the range is at least 150 miles long and several miles wide, on the southern depression of the Rocky Mountain belt.

New Mexico is about to be opened to us by two railways, on the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth parallels of north latitude. These roads will cut through this diamond range, and they will open new mines of gold, silver and copper. It is of interest to San Francisco that there shall be the earliest development of the resources that will stimulate the construction of those roads and of our contemplated Colorado Road. If history repeats itself, there will be an early movement to the new mining regions in advance of railway construction. What hinders the usual demand which new-comers make for mines opened by early enterprise? And what better chance has labor without capital, that stays at home waiting for something to turn up?

AWARDING OF PRIZES.

We publish the following rules adopted by the New York State Agricultural Society for the guidance of its officers, and would call the attention of the officers of our County Society to them during the coming fair. It may be that some of them can be adopted to advantage.

"In the classes of thoroughbred cattle, only those of approved pedigree will be admitted; but all animals whose pedigrees are approved, and that are shown to be thoroughbred and of pure pedigree, will be considered equal as to pedigree, one strain of pure blood having no preference over another in the prize rings.

"In order to discourage the over-feeding of breeding animals for exhibition (a practice which not only causes useless expense and loss to the owners, but sometimes deters those breeders from exhibiting who wisely refuse to incur the risk of putting their animals in a 'show condition'), the judges are instructed to make allowance, in all cases, for difference in condition, and are cautioned against being deceived thereby. And whenever there shall seem to the judges to be reason to doubt whether any animal receiving an award is actually in breeding condition, they shall state the doubt, explicitly in connection with the award. In every such case the prize shall be held in suspense, and shall pass to the animal next in order on the prize list, whose prize shall in like manner pass to the next and so on down the list, unless proof be furnished to the Executive Committee that the animal, if a bull, has got cows with calves within two months, or if a cow or heifer over two years old, has produced a living calf within nine months after the fair; and in all classes to which this rule applies the judges, besides awarding the prizes, shall, if there be any other animal of sufficient merit for a prize, designate one animal as the reserve number to succeed to the place made vacant on the prize list in case any of the prize animals shall be disqualified as above provided.

"The fat cattle must be weighed, and in general those are to be judged best which have the greatest weight with the least surface and offal."

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The President of the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia charges that the District Attorney had purposely drawn a bill of indictment so that it could not be returned by the Grand Jury as a true bill; thus defeating the execution of the law. The *Public Ledger* in commenting on it gives the following statement, showing how widely the evil of official corruption is diffused in that city, and speaks but poorly for the state of public morals:

"It is a serious charge against an important officer, standing in the very gateway of justice, and it comes from a prominent citizen, President of the Common Council. It will hardly do to pass it by in silence. There are too many of our public officers already arraigned in Court or at the bar of public opinion, to let such charges pass unchallenged. One of those officials has been in jail for a long time; another has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years; a third was convicted, on Monday, of a gross misdemeanor, and is at large on bail; a fourth has just had 'legal proceedings' commenced against him for operations involving fraud and forgery in office; a fifth is before an investigating committee of Councils, which is trifling with the case apparently with the view of tiring out the patience of the prosecutors; a sixth, and this one no less an official than the City Solicitor, was recently most severely denounced by one of the Courts for attempting to exact illegal fees; a seventh is under bail for extortion; an eighth and a ninth were before one of the Courts on Monday. This is not the whole of the disgraceful catalogue. The thing is growing worse day by day, just as the shooting and stabbing cases are fast increasing."

THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

Our neighbors of Petaluma are becoming alive to the importance to their city of having direct communication to deep water. We hope that the Railroad Company will find it

advantageous to build a branch running through Petaluma. The *Argus* remarks as follows:

The attitude of the railroad question has assumed a very gratifying aspect to the interests of Petaluma, and if our people are fully alive to the importance of this matter they will work while the day lasts. The Company have heretofore had in view the building of their road from San Francisco up the coast, passing us about half way between Petaluma and Tomales Bay. That would be a terrible blow to this city—the most calamitous, we believe, that could befall us. It would do no less than tap and turn in another channel the lucrative dairy trade of Marin, now transacted here. On the other hand, by diverting the railroad through this city we will not only retain what we already have, but secure much more. We do not believe our business community fully appreciate the importance of our trade with Marin. We have watched the movement of trade in this city somewhat closely, and we are satisfied that our trade with Marin county amounts to one-half of all that our merchants transact with the country. We believe that a little encouragement just at this time would induce the Company to run their road through this city, and if that were done our prosperity would be assured.

ALL those men in the Northern Congressional District who approve of the mean trick by which the laborers employed on Mare Island two years ago were compelled to vote the entire County and State ticket, without the privilege of scratching a single name, under penalty of losing their situations, should now give their support to Mr. Coghlan. He owed his election to that base trick, and though he has been in a position in which he should have denounced and punished it, he has retained in authority those who did the dirty work.

Another class of men should vote for Coghlan. We mean those men who wish to prevent the establishment of any terminal railroad business at Vallejo or Saucelito. The effect of the passage of the Goat Island bill which he supported in Congress, would have been to turn the terminal business of the Central Pacific Railroad as far as possible to the southern side of the bay, cutting off the towns in the Northern District far better situated naturally to accommodate it. The advocate of Goat Island is the enemy of our district and of our present and prospective seaports.

Our Supervisors have been attending the State Board of Equalization during this week endeavoring to have a general reduction of the assessed values of property made. While we know that the assessments made were higher than the actual values; yet we can see no mode by which the wrong can be righted. For the laws give no authority for the Board of Equalization to make a reduction. The law renders it imperative that assessments shall be made and taxes collected by officers elected by the people, and in no instance does it confer power on appointees of the Governor to alter or set aside their actions. The only thing we think that can be done is for the Supervisors to fix as low a rate of taxation as possible and thus relieve the onerous burden of the taxpayer.

Among certain political journals which believe in the infallibility of all the nominees of their own party, there is a great outcry against the terrific wickedness of those independent papers which, while avowing sympathy with Republican principles, yet see fit to oppose the reelection of the Goat Island Congressman. The idea that a party organ bought, paid for, and enslaved, should undertake to lecture independent journals for the exercise of their reason upon public questions suggests the idea of bondmen delivering lectures upon the wickedness of liberty.

THE WORKING PEOPLE—A confidential report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada gives the following statistics in reference to wages in the Dominion: Agricultural laborers are paid from \$120 to \$140 a year, with board, and from \$250 to \$300 a year, without board. Skilled farm hands are paid from \$150 to \$200 a year, with board. Common laborers receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Mechanics are paid from \$1.50 to \$4 a day. The wages of female servants vary from \$4 to \$10 a month, with board, but higher rates are paid, according to capacity, very common rates being from \$6 to \$8 a month. Boys in situations receive from \$4 to \$10 a month, with board, according to age and capacity.

A MAN in Louisville, Ky., recently stole a dog, carried it home and shut it up in his bedroom, whether he soon retired for the night. The animal shortly began to show signs of being in a rabid condition, greatly to the consternation of the man, who took refuge under the bed clothes, until a friendly policeman shot the dog through the window.

A Reminiscence of Asiatic Exploration—Great Changes in Locomotion in Forty Years.

EDITORS SAUCELITO HERALD: I see by to-day's ALTA that a Euphrates Valley Railroad has been projected, to connect Antioch with Bassora. This reminds me of the rapid strides made in locomotion within the last forty years. In 1836, I was a member of the first Euphrates expedition to seek a short route to India. We left Liverpool in the good ship *George Canning*, Winn, Commander, with two iron steamers on board—the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*—destined to navigate the river Tigris, from near its source down the Euphrates into the Persian Gulf, there to connect with other steamers to Bombay. Colonel Chesney commanded the expedition. Lieutenants Charlewood and Fitzjames, the latter of whom was lost in the Franklin expedition, were second in command. Nineveh Layard joined us in Malta. The *Columbine*, brig-of-war, Captain Henderson, also joined us, and assisted to disembark in the Bay of Antioch, at the mouth of the little river Orontes, and we shipped the plates of the iron steamers and all their gear and engines, on camels' backs, across the desert 120 miles to the river. We had also diving bells along to use on the river for blasting out rocks to clear the passage. The *Tigris* and *Euphrates* were built and launched. The *Tigris* got stuck on a rock and was lost. The river was found altogether unnavigable, and after two or three years of toil the enterprise was abandoned.

Such was the first attempt to find a shorter route than via the Cape to India, and of all who joined in that expedition how few remain—except myself, I think Layard alone.

I have only met two since that time, Captain Henderson in the *Wolverine*, in Singapore, and Captain Winn in the *Java Sea*.

The next expedition was carried through by Lieutenant Waghorn, who alone succeeded in carrying through the first mail overland; in fact, his was the original Pony Express. He spent his fortune in the enterprise, and the last time I saw him he had not been remunerated by the Government. He died long since.

But how look at the change. At that time there was not a railroad in Europe, much less in India; there was only one in England; there were few steam lines; the *Cunard* line had just started; there was no West India line; and there was no steam line in the Mediterranean.

The *Great Britain* was not built. I afterward, in command of a steamship, left the dock in her company, the voyage she was lost in Dundrum Bay. Even as late as 1844 I took the first screw steamer into the Black Sea, viz.: the iron steamship *Levanthine*. Now the whole globe is covered with steamships and railroads, telegraphs and cables. But I am to the end of my paper. Adieu. A. Y. E.—Naps.

Calistoga.

A thunder gust gathered around the lofty St. Helena on Monday afternoon. Low peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning startled the visitors at Calistoga, from which place the cloud-capped mountain presented a scene of unwonted grandeur. Torrents of rain drenched the country around. Calistoga was just on the outer margin of the cyclone, receiving only a dust-sprinkling.

During the week it was very cool and pleasant at Calistoga. There were some fifty guests, whose social enjoyment was admirably provided for by the ever active vivacity of our Alexander Badham, who runs the establishment as one to the manor born.

We regret to record the entire failure of the great tea-plantation. Of the half million plants and seeds put in the ground and cultivated, there remain about a dozen tiny specimens preserved in flower-pots, as memorials.

The Calistoga Distillery is closed. A vast quantity of brandy was made there, and sent to New York for sale. The taste of New York, being guaged to artificial liquors, does not appreciate brandy made of pure grapes, any more than our people esteem coffee without chicory. The account sales netted such a loss as to discourage further distillation.

Every where along the vale of Napa the vineyards are looking well; and new vines are being added. Groessinger has erected a grand depot for wine. He has it conspicuously marked "Wine Cellar." But it is not a cellar. It is of brick and entirely above ground. In consequence, his wine will ripen much faster. For nothing so retards ripening as burial; and nothing so promotes maturity as air and sunshine.

Strangers view with amazement the many fields of Indian corn, showing a lively green, without a drop of rain since the time of planting, four months ago. There is an extensive hop vineyard in the valley, the like of which for vigorous growth, cannot be found outside of California anywhere on this broad earth.

Let any English brewer look at our barley and our hops, and he will be amazed that East India sends to England for their vast supplies of pale ale; while we can certainly make a better article at half the cost, if we enlist the same talent and equal fair dealing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.—We have received a letter from a United States Army Officer now stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, in which he states that he intends soon to remove with his family to California and request us to forward to him a copy of the **HERALD**, in order that he may learn something of the advantages which Marin County offers for settlement. We shall comply with the request with pleasure. We have certainly many inducements to offer for settlement in this county. Some of them are peculiar to our locality, others are shared in common with many other localities. We have nearly all the boasted excellencies of California, a fine climate, sheltered valleys, productive soils, running streams, wooded vales, romantic scenery, good society and plenty of room for new-comers. With all these, we are situated in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco, on the glorious bay, and are to be in the direct line of great railroad communications with the northern and richest sections of the Pacific Coast. Our valleys are not vast, but they are fruitful and sure of producing crops. For farming and dairies our facilities are not surpassed anywhere except in extent. We are not subject to excessive droughts nor failures of crops from other reasons. We do not boast extraordinary fertility, but we do boast of some prospects, and steadily increasing prosperity. If a person desires a villa residence, he cannot find more attractive spots than we have to offer. Already we have a reputation among the many choice places on our sunny coast, and as soon as our railroads now in course of construction and in prospect are completed we shall confess no more charming nor available site for homes.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.—A contract has been entered into between the Board of Directors of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company and the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, for the purpose of securing facilities of approach, loading and discharging freight for the former. In general terms the contract is as follows: The Saucelito Company agrees to carry the right of way through its property, measuring the bay, with a width varying from forty to sixty feet. They also agree to give six blocks of land, part water lot property and a portion of the water front out to the wharf that is proposed to be built. The right is reserved for any other railroad companies to come in and cross the tracks of this company whenever necessary. They are to put on steamers for the transportation of their own freight and passengers bound to places beyond Saucelito. The conditions of the grant are that the company shall expend a large amount of money, within one year, and shall complete the road to San Rafael within two years. In default of either of the provisions they are to forfeit all rights to the privileges agreed to be granted. It is stipulated furthermore that the contract shall not interfere with the proposed plans of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The Land Company stands ready to grant the latter equal privileges or even greater if necessary.

BOUY ASHORE.—We caution those of our readers, who read the **HERALD** to their intimates, if such they have, to spell out the word "bouy," otherwise a misunderstanding might arise. The bouy of which we speak was once anchored on the "potato patch," a bank between Point Bonita and the Tennessee Valley. It was cast ashore last winter and left there to rust until last week, when it was brought hither by order of Commodore McDougall. It is numbered 313, and is a formidable looking thing as it now appears on the levee. It will soon be replaced.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, OR SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEYS.—It is reported that the surveys, nominally conducted under the direction of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been concluded in this county. The parties after having completed full topographical surveys and having sounded the water between this place and Old Saucelito, have gone to Petaluma. Various rumors are afloat concerning the time of commencement of work on the road in this county, but we have been unable to trace them to any reliable source.

BIVALVES.—A schooner load of oysters from Fresh Water Bay arrived in port last Monday. They are now gently sleeping and yawning under the sad sea waves of Morgan's beds. Let them look out, lest they get their "shuts in the wind," lest they take cold. We can get oysters on tick—a bed tick of course, provided we take a boat and pay expenses. These oysters are good bed-fellows.

SHARK'S OIL.—Since we obtained the information, which we gave our readers concerning the catching of sharks in Bacon Strait, and the trying out of the oil of their livers, we have learned that shark's oil has "riz." It is now reported to be worth \$2.25 per gallon—all on account of the notice we published. The business promises to be a good one.

THE FIFTEENTH.—Our hunters are waiting impatiently for the fifteenth. The quail are waiting and getting fat unconsciously. We expect lively times soon, and shall stuff cotton in our ears in expectation of the din of firearms. Jerry Smith expects to spend the season until the divers come in, at Bolinas. Perkins will go to Cloverdale. The market will be glutted and beef will be a luxury.

The Annual exhibition of the Sonoma and Marin County Agricultural Society will be held at Petaluma commencing on Monday. From the preparations made it bids fair to surpass previous ones, both in quantity and quality of stock and articles exhibited.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after September 7th, (to-day) the schedule of time for the departure of the ferry between this place and San Francisco will be changed. We call attention to the advertisement in another column.

TRYING OTHER SPORT.—Charlie Kaiding, of San Francisco, has vainly tried to catch that famous salmon trout, in the water near the Laguna. He went for a change to Truckee last week, and bagged a large and handsome lot of grouse.

WATER.—San Rafael is to have a supply of pure, fresh water. The certificate of incorporation of the Marin County Water Company was filed at Sacramento, on Saturday last.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—On Friday of last week, a few gentlemen from San Francisco indulged in the favorite pastime of pigeon shooting at Tamaulpais Park. It was poor shooting.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CONTRA COSTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Pacheco, commencing on Monday, the 9th instant, and continuing for four days.

CONGRATULATORY.—We are credibly informed by Mr. Burge that last Saturday in the rural precinct of Bolinas, a little girl was added to his family. God bless the girls!

PRIZE CATTLE.—Mr. A. Maillard, of San Rafael, took five prizes at the Bay District Fair, for the best Alderney cattle.

TROOPS.—Four new companies of troops have arrived at Angel Island from Arizona Territory.

OPPOSITION.—There is some talk of an opposition stage line to Bolinas—probably all talk.

Irish Wit.

It is characteristic of the Irish peasant to distrust Englishmen, and the higher the station of the latter the more this feeling is increased. When an English landlord, for instance, addresses an Irish peasant, the latter feels instinctively that it is with a view to enjoy a joke at his expense, or for some unworthy purpose. Thus believing, Pat, aided by his native wit, generally turns the tables on the Englishman. The following genuine story will serve as an illustration: An Englishman rode up to an Irishman who was repairing a fence on the roadside, and inquisitively inquired—"Who lives in that house yonder, Pat?"

The Irishman looked his inquirer in the face, then dropped his head, and after a moment's pause said: "Mr. Dawson lives there; but he is dead."

"Dead, eh? ha! ha!" said the Englishman. "What did he die of?"

Pat (after a short pause)—"He died of a Friday."

Englishman—"Ha! ha! ha! Well, Pat, how long is he dead?"

Pat—"If he lived till to-morrow he'd be three weeks dead."

The representative of John Bull asked no more questions, but left.

Pat muttered, as he drove away, "How much the wiser are you now?"

The political campaign is adding heavily to the list of good "yarns." The other day we heard a Democrat in response to the question of how he could swallow Greeley? reply, "Oh, easy enough. I do as he did." One of his country admirers, with whom he was engaged to dine, asked him if he was fond of cabbage. Of course he was; in fact it was his favorite vegetable. It was good in any form; raw, roasted, fried, broiled or boiled. In fact he was so enthusiastic that his friend ordered a dinner of that vegetable, and the first course at the table was sliced cabbage. In taking some to his mouth, oh! horror, he espied a big green cabbage worm curled up in a fold of the leaf. He hesitated, he thought, but the eyes of his host were upon him, and he had told him "what he knew about cabbages," and then to balk the first mouthful! Not 'twould never do; so with stern resolve he rolled the leaf around and swallowed him. And that's what's the matter with Hannah!

New National Gold Banks.

In accordance with applications recently made to the Comptroller of the Currency, permits will be issued for the organization of National Gold Banks at the following named places in the State of California: To the Pacific Bank, at San Francisco, at San Jose, Oakland, Santa Barbara, Yreka, Stockton and Petaluma.

DURING a thunderstorm in Liverpool, England, two or three weeks ago, says the London *Echo*, a young lady was standing in the greenhouse in her aunt's garden, when a flash of lightning came and tore away the roof of the greenhouse. The young lady fled in terror into the house, with a general impression that if she were not quite killed, she was, at least, mortally injured. Upon examination it turned out that she was scatheless, only her chignon was gone. On search being made in the garden the missing article was found, reduced to the size of a ball of worsted, its crewhile dark color prematurely changed to gray, and the concern being, generally speaking, "frizzled" beyond redemption. The change of color in the chignon is perhaps even more remarkable than the wearer's escape. Instances of a person's hair growing gray in a brief period of terror are common enough, but this is the first occasion within our knowledge of a chignon being similarly affected.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

THERE are thirteen murder cases before the Courts. There are 200 boys and 58 girls in the Industrial School.

The California Academy of Science gave a reception to Agassiz.

Colonel Scott and the Texas Pacific party departed homeward on Tuesday.

THERE were 1,086 arrests for the month of August, 523 of which were drunks.

The Young Men's Christian Association has celebrated its nineteenth anniversary.

Thirty head of horses, from Alex. Ely's ranch, Sonoma county, brought \$5,000 at auction.

The private detective, Phil Smith Allen, charged with perjury, absconded, and forfeited his bail.

E. T. Stetson has brought out the latest sensational novelty, "Buffalo Bill," at the Metropolitan.

The Democratic State Central Committee gave a public reception to General McClellan, at Platt's Hall, on Monday night.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and Col. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, addressed a large Republican meeting Monday night.

One of the Provost Guard fired two shots at a handcuffed prisoner who was attempting to escape, and was arrested for assault to murder.

News has been received of the burning of the Pacific Mail Steamship, *America*, at Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th of August. Loss, \$1,300,000.

Catharine McDonald, a servant girl, was examined in the Police Court on Wednesday, charged with stabbing Mr. Hallett, who was called on to protect the ladies of the house from the assaults of Catharine.

Mrs. Annie Brown, an Englishwoman, about forty-five years of age, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, walked out of her room Sunday night, burst open the door of a drug store, entered, and was found dead the next morning.

The second trial of Laura D. Fair was to have commenced on Monday last, but, owing to the illness of Judge Dwinelle, it was postponed until next Monday, when Governor Booth will have appointed another of the District Judges.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

A new large Gentile hotel has been opened at Salt Lake.

The Pimas have made a raid on the Apaches, killing ten of them.

Six thousand tons of wheat were brought into Colusa in two days.

Admiral T. O. Selfridge assumed command of Mare Island on Tuesday.

Ground was broken on the 3d instant, at Salinas, for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

On the 1st instant, the first through train from Reno to Virginia arrived at Gold Hill.

The Santa Clara Valley Association held their Annual Fair at San Jose during the week.

A boy was stabbed by a Chinaman at San Jose on last Saturday. He is not expected to recover.

Several parties have been found guilty of selling liquor to Indians on the Oregon Reservations. One man was sentenced for ten years.

Work has been commenced in laying the track between Davisville and Sacramento, and it is probable that the cars will be running in two weeks.

At Uniontown, after a quarrel over a game of cards, a man named Schumhouse killed another named Jones, by smashing his head with a rock.

The San Joaquin and King's River Canal and Irrigation Company have a hundred Chinamen at work. The canal will be more than one hundred and twenty miles long.

SECURITY OF THE CATERPILLAR.—Dr. Boagin, in an able address delivered before a meeting of planters held at Opelousas, La., in July, 1869, made the following statement:

"The importance of destroying the fly can thus be calculated: One fly of to-day will be reproduced by 250,000 on the 13th of August; then by 125,000,000 on the 23d of September; then by 62,500,000,000 on the 15th of October. That it was believed by intelligent planters that the only feasible plan to destroy them was by fire." This being likewise my conviction, in 1868 I invented and put in operation a lamp for the express purpose of destroying the caterpillar fly (it was exhibited at the Atlanta County Fair, held at Kosciusko, is simple in its construction) made of tin, and consequently cheap, will burn any refuse grease or oil, will not blow out by the wind, as it turns on a pivot, presenting the closed side to the wind, thereby attracting the fly toward the light, where he is sure to be caught and destroyed. This lamp not being patented, can be made by any ordinary tinner, and if used by all cotton planters would insure them against that pest to the industrious farmer, who, after laboring through the hot summer, often sees his crop destroyed in a few days by the devouring caterpillar; and as a proof that this is not mere theory, I made the experiment on three acres of cotton with six lamps. That year, 1868, my neighbors were badly troubled with boll-worm and caterpillars, and my patch was entirely exempt from both.

A WORKING MAN, it is stated, has been, for the first time, elected to the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament. Witton, the new member alluded to, is a painter in the shops of the Great Western Railway Company, at Hamilton, Ontario, but he has also been accustomed to devote his spare hours to study, so that he is now one of the most thoroughly educated men in the city where he resides. He never took an active part in politics until after his nomination, when his remarkably able speeches brought him votes sufficient to secure his election. Witton is a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, and head of the Liberal Conservative Coalition party. Hamilton, Ontario, has heretofore been carried by the "Clear Grits," or Ultra Liberal, and this victory shows the great natural strength of this successful working man.

IMPROVED LIQUID GLUE.—An excellent liquid glue can, it is said, be made by the following methods: Take gum shellac three parts, India-rubber one part, by weight. Dissolve the two substances in separate vessels, in ether, free from alcohol, applying a gentle heat. When thoroughly dissolved, mix the two solutions, and keep in a bottle tightly stoppered. This glue resists the action of water, both hot and cold, and most of the acids and alkalis. Pieces of wood, leather, or other substances joined together tight, will part at any other point than that at which the joint is made. If the glue be thinned by the admixture of ether and applied as a varnish to leather, it renders the joint or seam water-tight, and almost impossible to separate.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco.....	5	To Tennessee Valley.....	3
Reed Ranch.....	6	The Lighthouse.....	33
San Rafael.....	12½	Olema.....	30
Bolinas.....	23	Petaluma.....	31

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences; also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

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au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Saucelito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificates.	No. Shares.	Amt.
Bellor Freres.....	107	140	\$120 00
Bellor Freres.....	107	85	105 00
Bellor Freres.....	169	8	24 00
Boyd J. T. Trustee.....	145	125	275 00
Boyd J. T. Trustee.....	171	84	16 50
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	72	300	900 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	123	200	600 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	142	62	1 60
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	153	40	120 00
Casneau Thos N.....	15	300	900 00
Casneau Thos N.....	78	28	224 00
Casneau Thos N.....	144	44	132 00
Casneau Thos N.....	156	19	57 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	68	30	90 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	118	7	21 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.....	154	7	6 00
Decker Peter.....	178	196	588 00
Grisar Emile.....	201	201	603 00
Grisar Emile.....	148	9	27 00
MacOrellish F.....	23	300	900 00
MacOrellish F.....	141	20	60 00
MacOrellish F.....	150	14	43 00
Platt H. B.....	9	300	900 00
Platt H. B.....	143	67	201 00
Platt H. B.....	17	17	51 00
Uhler J. Clem, Trustee.....	183	100	300 00
Uhler J. Clem, Trustee.....	183	100	300 00
Uhler J. Clem, Trustee.....	184	100	300 00
Woodward W. A.....	173	400	1200 00
Whelan Patrick.....	69	80	160 00
Whelan Patrick.....	92	15	45 00
Whelan Patrick.....	130	80	240 00
Whelan Patrick.....	149	7	21 00

Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. au24-1d

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FOR RENT.

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ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch. W. H. J. BUCKS, je15-1f 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 8 years, with ready money to invest, at lowest rates of interest, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates of interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairy and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated. **PAID OWNERS** wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 818 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

POLITICAL.—The official returns of North Carolina, in eighty-nine out of the ninety-two counties in the State, gives Caldwell, Republican, 97,830 votes, and Merrimon, Democrat, 95,187 votes, or a majority for Caldwell, Republican, of 2,643 votes. The three counties from which official returns have not been received, it is estimated, will give Merrimon 465 majority, so that Caldwell is elected by a majority of 2,208. The total vote of 1872 amounts to 192,987 against 173,063 in 1870, showing an increase of 19,924 votes, or 13,706 on the Republican, and 7,668 on the Democratic side. An examination of the vote by counties shows that the Republican net gain of 7,668 was obtained over the entire State, and that the white voters of the West and the colored voters of the East united in support of the Republican ticket.

Two newspapers of Sweden are discussing the alarming decrease of population in that country, which they attribute directly to emigration, especially emigration to this country. In 1868 the number of emigrants had reached 30,000, more than one-half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1869 the exodus was still greater, 38,500 having left the country. At the date of the 20th of August, there had left the town of Gothenburg alone 20,463 people for America, and they left regularly after that at the rate of 100 and 200 per week. This drain has been since perpetually continued. If to these be added those who emigrate to other parts, to Germany, for instance, in the quality of domestics—it is not difficult to understand the apprehensions felt in Sweden at this depletion of her useful labor.

WAGES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Before the discovery of America, it is said, that money was so scarce that the price of a day's work was fixed by Act of the English Parliament, in 1351, at one penny per day; and in 1414, the allowance of the chaplain to the Scotch bishops (then in prison in England) was three half pence per day. At this time, twenty-four eggs were sold for a penny, a pair of shoes for four pence, a fat goose for two and a half pence, a hen for a penny, wheat three pence per bushel and a fat ox for six shillings and eight pence. So that, in those days, a day's work would buy a hen or two dozen eggs; four days' work would buy a pair of shoes. On the whole, human labor brought on the average about half as much food and perhaps one-fourth as much cloth or clothing as it now does. These are encouraging facts for labor reformers.

It is stated that ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana, will support the nominees of the Louisville Convention. To this gathering, thirty-one states have already chosen delegates; arrangements are making with leading railroads to issue excursion tickets at reduced rates. Some fifteen prominent Democrats from different parts of the country met in New York on Saturday, to consider Greeley's claims to support, and decided that he is a failure. Preparations for attending the Louisville convention were made, it was said that every congressional district in the country would be represented. A friend of Charles O'Connor, who was present, said O'Connor was heart and soul with the Bourbons, and would consent to be their candidate.

A serious accident befel a picnic party in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on the 14th inst. During the early part of the afternoon, there were indications of an approaching rain storm, when, after a slight rolling of thunder, a sudden flash of lightning struck a large tree near to the party, passed through a limb, splitting it in fragments, and thence seemed to scatter among the whole party, felling them to the earth, and for a time creating intense excitement. After a few minutes those prostrated were attended to, and an investigation went to prove that no less than thirteen persons had been more or less injured by the electric fluid. Several of the ladies were carried home in an insensible condition, and others were badly burned about the arms and body. None, however, were dangerously hurt.

THE FRENCH NAVY FOR 1873 will consist of 94 armed vessels, of which 8 are iron-plated. Of the entire number 62 will be held in reserve, and will not be placed in commission. The total of marines and sailors will be 28,431 men. This is a large reduction, as the French fleet now consists of 101 armed vessels, of which 7 are iron-plated. In the time of the Empire, immediately preceding the German war, the French navy numbered 167 vessels, and the effective force of the crews amounted to 38,000 men.

ERACINE.—There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so bad to bear, and so difficult to cure, as eracine. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil and insert it in the ear; put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

A Swiss gymnast, who, like some orators, made his living by his own powerful jaw, recently came to grief during a performance. On this occasion he took a barrel of flour in his teeth, and attempted, with no other aid, to throw it over his head. His teeth stood the strain, but his spinal column was not equal to the occasion, and became dislocated, from which the unfortunate man died.

A young woman was recently discharged from an insane asylum in Carroll County, Ind., after several years' treatment as incurably insane. Soon after being taken home she fell and struck her head against a kettle, fracturing her skull. From that time she possessed full control of her faculties until her death, which occurred shortly afterward from the effects of the accident.

BARBERS should frequently wash their hands. A stranger whose nose had been grabbed for the eighth time by the offensive fingers of his tonsorial manager, blew the soap from his mouth and suddenly inquired: "Was the body identified?" "What body?" asked the startled shaver. "What body?" repeated the stranger, in surprise. "Why, haven't you been on a coroner's jury?"

A RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. Mr. Boynton, a member of the Legislature from Calhoun County, Ga., speaking of a bill to exempt ministers from road duty, said on the 17th instant, "that there were about six hundred negroes in the county, two-thirds of whom had been ordained preachers in order to be exempt under the law from road duty. Think of four hundred colored preachers in the single little county of Calhoun."

A MALICIOUS negro named Johnson attempted to poison twenty-six persons at the commencement of the Rev. Fontaine's Female Academy at Reidsville, N. C., on the 6th instant, by mixing poison in ice cream he was directed to freeze. At last accounts none of the party had died, but the physicians said that some of them cannot recover.

A LADY correspondent at the seaside asks a terrible question. She wants to know if any one ever imagined what sort of a sight would be presented by an interior view of the 600 private rooms of a fashionable watering-place hotel, half a hour before dinner or a hop.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

SEVERAL barns in New York towns were burned, the Catholic church at Saugerties was badly damaged, and Baker's paper mills at Blue Stone were destroyed by lightning on August 21st.

NEAR Waterbury, Conn., a lightning bolt killed a dog under a lounge and did not injure two children on the lounge, the article of furniture probably having the glazed porcelain castors which insulated it from the floor.

A NEWLY married couple on their bridal tour, were walking along the edge of a cliff at Charleston, West Virginia, a few days ago, when they both suddenly lost their balance, and were precipitated below, and instantly killed.

WHEN John Adams was ninety years of age he was asked how he kept the vigor of his faculties up to that age. He replied, "By constantly employing them." The mind of an old man is like an old horse; if you would get any work out of it you must work it all the time."

THE Norfolk Journal tells a good story of a street race in that neighborhood. Mr. Stywater and Mr. Diggs, both one-legged men, tried a "foot-race" on Court street last week. After a couple of false starts they "got off" for a running match of two squares. Diggs ahead. The rubber attachment in one of the "legs" gave out during the race and Stywater won nimbly by about fifty yards.

THE Missouri Democrat, not having capital sufficient to start a buzz-saw in the room where it keeps its exchanges, prints the following information in large type: "Every man residing in this city who wants to see a paper published elsewhere, had better subscribe for it and get it from the Postmaster, who is paid for delivering it to them. Every traveling man who desires to see his home paper while he is absent, should have it sent to him at the point where he expects to call."

The superstition of the middle ages seem to still be retained by the peasantry in portions of Europe. In the village of Gyongyos, Hungary, recently, a rumor got abroad that a certain minister, who died a year ago, and who was very popular with his people, would, on a certain day, arise from the dead and preach to them. In spite of the injunctions of the curate of the village, two hundred people betook themselves to the grave of the departed, and there stayed two whole days and nights in the hope of witnessing his resurrection.

Two men in a French village claimed the same calf and brought the case before a Justice of the Peace, who was puzzled by their counter-statements, each insisting that not only the animal but its mother also was his property. At length the Judge bethought him of Solomon's example and ordered both cows into court. No sooner was this done than one rushed bellowing toward the calf and the calf toward her, while the other cow stood looking upon this family scene with the most stolid indifference. The decision was rendered without further argument.

A MAN was taken to Trenton, N. J., recently for the purpose of being placed in the Lunatic Asylum, but on arriving at that institution the parties having him in charge found that there was no room for the patient. He was taken to the Trenton House and placed in a room in the third story and looked in. Early on the next morning a gentleman who slept in the next room heard a knocking on the wall, and went to the door of the room to inquire what was the matter, when a gentleman's voice informed him that he had mislaid his key, and asked him to let him out. This was done, and the lunatic walked down stairs, out into the street, and has not been seen or heard of since.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—The considerable sum of \$43,365 has recently been expended in New York for the repair of the wooden pavements in various parts of that city. One street required an expenditure of seventeen thousand dollars and another of eight thousand dollars. In view of these facts, the question is asked whether wooden pavements are profitable. In addition, the continual passage of heavily laden trucks displaces the blocks, and displacement leaves holes and ruts in the streets, which become receptacles for water and offensive refuse, poisoning the air. After all, it is believed that a solid stone pavement is the only style of roadway that can endure hard pounding.

THE canvass in Maine is getting very lively and in one of the Congressional districts the following scale of prices is reported: "For a man who can command his own vote and no more, \$100; for one who can carry his brother with him, \$175; for one who can carry two brothers, \$250; for one who can carry two brothers and his parient, \$325; town committee man, \$275; and for each vote he brings, \$100; county committee man, anything he asks; tavern-keeper, and refund fine, \$300; saloon-keeper, and dispensation to sell cider, \$200; to stay away from the polls, \$50; to be sick, \$75; to be mad because Pike is the Liberal candidate, \$150."

A STORMY love affair in Freeport, Me., has recently had its desired termination. As long ago as 1865, a Mr. Morrison, now editor of a paper at Albion, Me., became engaged to a Miss Moshier, and departed for California to make his fortune, vowed constancy and eternal fidelity. But all his letters to her were intercepted by a rival of Morrison's, who was Postmaster of the place, and finally he made the heart-broken lady believe her lover had become recalcitrant and married another. When he thought the blow had softened her, and with the indifference of despair she accepted him. After their marriage he told her all, relying on her mercy. She wasn't merciful at all, however, but went to work and obtained a divorce as speedily as the laws of Illinois would let her. Not long since Mr. Morrison appeared, explanation followed, and she is now the happy wife of a happy man.

A LADY of considerable wealth in England was recently brought up, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having ultracated a large number of cats and dogs. The defendant left home on a journey, leaving forty-three dogs and some thirty cats in care of two servant girls, who were proceeded against on this charge, but were dismissed as not being the responsible persons. They now gave evidence, and stated that they had been left by the defendant without money, and tradesmen refused to supply them with food either for themselves or for the dogs and cats. A veterinary surgeon, called in as evidence, stated that he went to the defendant's residence on behalf of the Society, and found the house in a frightful state of filthiness, and a great number of cats and dogs running up and down in a state of starvation. One of them was dead, and some others were hardly able to move for weakness. The servant girls said the dogs had eaten the fowls, and some of the cats and dogs had eaten each other. The magistrate fined the lady \$25 and cost amounting to \$20, adding that if she was ever brought up again on a similar charge, she would be sent to prison without the option of a fine.

AGRICULTURAL.

A LESSON IN FEEDING STOCK.—A correspondent having made the statement that among the valuable lessons that the past winter has taught him in feeding stock, was the conviction that he had heretofore fed nearly double the amount of hay needed, another writer comments as follows on his remarks:

If feeders have learned, as many doubtless have done, that it is better to feed less hay, and substitute meal or some other concentrated food in place of the hay withheld, then the lesson will not be controverted; but if they mean just what they say, that they have been feeding too much hay to the stock, have given them more nutriment than was needed—it is quite another thing. I have learned (from the experience of others) that stock can be wintered—can be kept alive—on much less hay than has usually been fed to them. When you want stock to grow during the winter, oxen to lay on fat, cows to give an abundant flow of milk, you must give them something to do it with.

Muscle, fat, milk, are all in the feed given, be that grain or hay. It comes from no other source, and be can obtained in no other way. A certain amount of nutriment is required to support vitality in an animal. If you get growth, fat or milk, it must come from nutriment digested and assimilated in excess of what is required to sustain vitality. If you desire rapid growth, much fat, or an abundant flow of milk, you must feed liberally and at the same time feed such food as will keep all the organs of the animal, in a healthy, active condition, that they may be enabled to digest and assimilate the greatest possible amount of food.

Milk producers understand this well, and you have not heard them say they have learned to keep their cows on a small amount of food. They all feed shorts, and feed them got to save hay, but to make their cows eat more hay. Shorts are healthy food, and promote the health and activity of all the organs of digestion, and assimilation, and thus the cow is enabled to convert more hay into milk. I have been feeding cotton seed meal with the greatest satisfaction.

It saved me no hay, but it gave the cows a voracious appetite, and that appetite created by a healthy digestion, converted a large quantity of hay into milk. My experience has taught me, and last winter confirmed it, that the profit in keeping stock come from the feed digested and assimilate in excess of what is required to support vitality, and the more we can get a single animal to digest and assimilate, and, therefore, convert into the desired product, the greater the profit.

THE apricot is not often raised from seed except for the purpose of experiment in obtaining new varieties, or raising stocks upon which to work approved sorts. The peach is often used for working the apricot on, and also the plum, but the latter does not make a good stock, the graft seldom uniting well, so that the grafts are liable to be blown off, and the plum is also bad for suckers, which weaken the trees. The best time for transplanting is immediately after the fall of the leaf. Good maiden trees are, for several reasons, preferable to older ones, as all the roots can generally be secured. After planting, the main stem should be pruned back to within two feet of the ground, and also remove any secondary shoots. As soon as shoots begin to appear, rub off all except five or the top; these are to form the head of the tree. The second year these are to be shortened back to within one foot or fifteen inches of the main stem, and two buds allowed to each. In the following winter the pruner should regulate the branches so as to form well balanced heads, after which very little pruning will be required. The cutting out of large limbs should at all times be avoided.

APRICOT TREES come into bearing when three or four years old. The fruit is produced upon shoots of the preceding year's growth, and also upon small close spurs formed upon two and three years' old wood.

SWINE IN THE BARN YARD.—The plan of allowing pigs to run in a large open manure yard, and tread straw into manure, answers better for young or growing pigs than for those are fattening. Neither is it inconsistent with the best modern methods of making and preserving manure; for while there is not a better understood fact in physiology than that animals must be kept still and quiet during the process of fattening, and must have their rambling instincts restrained, yet with animals which are young and growing a very different course must be adopted.

If much confined they will get misshapen and rickety; will lose the blood of health and vigor, and remain small in size and tender in constitution. Exercise is as necessary for them as it is for horses, and the manure heap in the yard will be benefited by their rooting. The old corn will be picked up and the fermenting mass will form a warm and healthy bed, highly suited to the somnolent habits of the pig in winter.

WATERING PLANTS.—From careful experience, Mr. Mechlin discovered that plants slightly watered every day often perish, and always become dwarfed; whereas a good soaking, given twice a week, almost invariably, proves highly beneficial. He says: "The sum of our experience in watering amounts to this—that thorough soaking of the ground two or three times a week is much better than the same amount of water applied in dribbles daily, only sufficient to wet the upper surface, but not the under strata of earth contiguous to the root." Cold spring water should, before applying it to a heated soil, be exposed to the sun and air for a few hours. The colder the water is, and the warmer the soil, so is the necessity of applying it in abundance; for it is evident, though we cannot explain it, that the result produced upon the plants by applying cold water to the soil when at high temperature, unless so copiously employed as to saturate the soil completely, is fatal to tender or weakly plants, and often more or less injurious to strong or healthy ones.

TO DISTINGUISH PULLETS.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, in answer to an inquiry of the manner to distinguish the sexes of young Brahmas, says:

The sex of light Brahma chicks can usually be determined as soon as they are three weeks old. The cockerels are generally more leggy than the pullets; their wings are narrower, and the wing feathers of a darker color; the tail feathers are much slower in making their appearance; and the tail coverts are more curly. They often have darker fluff, and the pullets darker back than the inexperienced would expect to see. This, however, usually disappears by the time the chickens are six months old. As a general rule the cockerels feather more slowly than the pullets, the latter being often fledged down the breast and on the shoulders, while the former are yet naked. This, however, is no certain indication of the sex, for slow feathering is apt to result when the chicks are bred from young parents.

HOW TO TRAVEL CHEAPLY.—Get wrapped up in a novel, and go by book-post.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,
September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,
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JOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Jy15-11

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TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

FIVE POINTS OF FELLOWSHIP.

BY HEO. BOB MORRIS.

Brothers, come and let us ponder
What we Masons vowed to do,
When, prepared, at yonder altar,
We assumed the solemn vow;
Foot and knee, breast, hand and cheek,
Let them now our duties speak.

Foot to foot on mercy's errand,
When we hear a brother's cry,
Hungry, thirsty, barefoot, naked,
With God's mercy let us try;
This of all our thoughts the chief,
How we best may bring relief.

Knee to knee, in earnest praying,
None but God to hear or heed,
All our woes and sins confessing,
Let us for each other plead;
Let the spirit of our call
Be to pray for brothers all.

Breast to breast, in sacred oasket,
At life's centre let us seal
Every truth to us entrusting,
Nor one holy thing reveal;
What a Mason vowed to shield
Let him die but never yield!

Hand to back, a brother's falling—
See, his burdens are too great!
Stretch the generous hand and hold him
Up before it is too late;
Each right hand's a Mason's prop
Made to hold another up.

Cheek to cheek, in timely warning,
When the tempter strives to win,
Urge a brother's bounden duty,
Warn him of approaching sin;
Warn him of the deadly snare,
Win him with a brother's care.

Brothers! often let us ponder
What we Masons vowed to do,
When prepared at yonder altar,
We assumed the solemn vow;
Foot and knee, breast hand and cheek,
Let them off our duties speak.

MY BOY.

My little boy lies sleeping. Stirless new
Are the bare feet so quick and restless lately,
And the blue eyes beneath his thoughtful brow
Are closed sedately.

One hand lies hid among the locks that float
In careless grace upon the yielding pillows;
The other on his breast rides like a boat
On summer billows.

About the couch where they lie his waking bide,
His whilom playthings lie in rare confusion;
And, underneath, the shoes he thought to hide
In safe seclusion.

He calmly sleeps. The wind moans at the door,
And in the room the firelight's awful gleaming
Makes pleasant shadows on the crimson floor,
Lest a dream.

I see afar the veiled uncertain land,
That in the future waits his manhood's coming,
And strive to dissipate, with love's strong hand,
Its misty penumbring.

And is he of the race of laureled kings,
The wearers of the purple of the poet?
Or like the heroes whom the poet sings?
His life will show it.

O, if he be a soul from falsehood free,
Though he should wear no laurels, sing no story,
To bear his part with honest men shall be
Enough of glory. —Gosport Times.

THANK GOD FOR SUNDAY.

Now God be thanked! that he has given—
Blest boon to saint and sinner—
A day of rest—one day in seven—
Where toil is not the winner;
Rest for the tired and faded brain,
The wearied hand on Sunday.

That they might gather strength again
For toil renewed on Monday.
The merchant in his counting room,
The clerk or desk and ledger,
The artisan at forge and loom,
The ditcher and the hedger—
The laborer who must toil and slave
From early dawn on Monday
Until the week ends in its grave,
All cry: "Thank God for Sunday!"

The day that lifts the weighty chain
Which all the week hath bound us;
That respite gives to heart and brain,
From thousand cares around us;
That in the tollsome march of life
So bids us take, for one day,
Rest from the battle and the strife,
Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

If thus by all one day of rest
Be hailed by respite solely,
How to the Christian, doubly blest,
Must be the Sabbath holy,
As, in faith's light he lifts his eyes
To the bright world where, one day,
He longs to spend beyond the skies,
A blest eternal Sunday!

A GENTLEMAN sends to the London Times the following extract from a letter he received from the Superintendent of the line of Italian mail steamers between Venice, Brindisi and Alexandria: "The Captain of the *Principe Carignano*, when about ten miles distant from the Digue, was surprised by an eruption in the sea bottom. He feared he was running on some unknown bank; he put the steamer close round and ran out seaward for some time into deep water. The vessel, however, made the Digue, and came up to Venice without further trouble. He saw dead fish, shells, sand, bottom, growths, weeds, etc., all in a volcanic boil together. When he took his bearings he found he was in the same route he made each voyage."

A MAN in Leavenworth, Kansas, thrust his arm through an open window to steal a breastpin, and in doing so disturbed the slumbers of a large cat. The animal seized the man's hand in its mouth and bit it so severely that he was glad to escape without the plunder.

LOOSE THREADS.

A MORNING CALL.—The sweep at five A. M. was so weak that it couldn't get up the spout of the teapot.

A HUMORIST consoled a man who complained that justice had not been done him by the remark that it was very lucky for him.

A CAUTIOUS old bachelor, who knows that the present is Leap Year, says, "If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself."

THE PROOF OF THE PUNING.—Old Gent to Boy: "Did you ever fight in the wrong?" Boy: "Often." Gent: "Dear me, why?" Boy: "Didn't know until I got the worst of it that I had got hold of the wrong fellow!"

BOOTS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Robin (the morning after the cricket supper): "What does this B and C mean, Dick?" Richard (with a headache): "O, brandy and soda, of course. Ring 'em both, there's a good fellow!"

In a police case in New York, lately, a boy, being asked if he knew the nature of an oath, gave an affirmative reply. When asked what they do to persons who swear to a lie he replied, "They make policeman out of 'em."

MOLLY, shut the door, it's getting awful cold in here! The remark of an Albany husband as he hung his coat on a hitching post, and prepared to retire on the curbstone, under the impression that he had arrived at home.

SOME clever fellows have invented a new kind of ink, called "love letter ink." It is a pure preventive against all cases of "breach of promise," as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank in about four weeks after being written upon.

A MODEST bachelor says all he should ask in a wife would be a good temper, sound health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, pretty figure, good connections, domestic habits, resources of amusements, good spirits, conversational talents, elegant manners, and money.

REALLY VERY SERIOUS.—Laura Lavinia: "Are you not well, dearest? You look so pale!" Clara Constantia: "Do I, darling? I had such a terrible dream last night. I dreamt that Madame Felle had made my new pink satin *Douloune a la Imperatrice*, instead of *Ruches a la Vierge*." Laura Lavinia: "How awfully dreadful!" (Left shuddering.)

MORE POSITIVISM.—Confidential housekeeper: "That young person" having called about the under-housemaid's situation. "But she says, m'm, she hasn't a character from her last place." Mistress: "And expects me take her without a written character! Good gracious, Mrs. Roberts, has the woman her intellects?" Housekeeper: "Well, m'm, she has something tied up in a bundle."

A SMALL-POX STORY.—Shortly since, a curate of the Church of England was attending to a burial in the graveyard in connection with his church. In the midst of the burial service a woman stepped forward, and pulling the curate by the sleeve, said, "Sir, I want to speak to you." "Well, but, my good woman, you must wait till I have done," replied the curate. "No, sir; I must speak to you immediately." "Why, then, what is the matter?" then, "Do you not see, sir, that you are burying a man who died of the small-pox next my poor husband, who never had?"

LONDON MILK.—A recent official report on the provisions furnished to the workhouses of London shows that, of fifty-seven samples of milk so supplied, only two came under the designation of "best unskimmed milk." Eight samples were neither skimmed nor watered, but were poor as yielded by the cow. The remaining samples were either skimmed or watered, or both. Ten samples were totally skimmed and largely watered, and seven samples consisted of fifty per cent. milk and fifty per cent. water. Although no poisonous or deleterious matter was found in the samples, yet the dilution with water, it is stated, made the milk utterly unreliable as food for infants or aged persons. The prices paid for milk supplied at the workhouses in London varied from fifteen to twenty-four cents per imperial gallon. Genuine milk was supplied at from seventeen to eighteen cents per gallon, and twenty cents was charged for milk totally skimmed and very largely watered, and twenty-four cents where the cream had been skimmed off and a little water added.

The telegraph sometimes makes strange blunders. A message was lately received at the Monastery of Voreppe, in France, as follows: "Father Liguier is dead; we shall arrive by train at three to-morrow." The good monks immediately prepared a grave for the deceased and sent a hearse to the station to meet the body. But when the train stopped, to the great astonishment of the sorrowing monks, out jumped Father Liguier and his friends. The telegram had been changed from "Pere Liguier est mort," "Father Liguier is dead," to "Pere Liguier est mort," "Father Liguier is dead." A similar blunder occurred in announcing the accidental death of Monsieur Delaunay, at Orléans, recently, in which the message was made to read that he was drowned "with three other persons, Messrs. Canot, Chavre and Bourrasque." The original telegram ran "avec trois autres. Canot, chavre bourrasque," which should have been rendered, "with three others. Boat capsized in a squall." As the despatch was given in the papers, however, it was as absurd as if stated in English, "with three others. Messrs. Boat, Capsized and Squall."

A SCHOOLMASTER, at Huddersfield, England, was charged before a magistrate with having committed an assault upon one of the pupils. The defendant did not deny having caned the lad who brought the charge, but begged to state a few facts in extenuation of the deed. He said there were several charges of misconduct against the boy: First, general insubordination, inattention and boisterous conduct in school; second, profane swearing in school; third, hitting a girl in the pit of the stomach and causing her great pain; fourth, kicking a boy's shins; fifth, pulling boys' hair; and, sixth, he had pushed three children down the staircase. The magistrate agreed with the schoolmaster in thinking the boy richly deserved the punishment he had received, and dismissed the case.

It is an old and general supposition that the law does not regard dogs as property, and that a dog found running at large in the street is anybody's property. Judge Dowling, of New York, had a dog-stealing case before him last week, in which he stated that a great mistake pervaded the public mind in regard to dogs; that by law they were as much a man's property as his horse or anything else he owned; and moreover stated that in case of killing a dog, unless in self-protection, the party could be made to pay the value of the dog the same as though it were a horse.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 6, 1874.

BREAD.—There has continued a fair demand for local consumption and the interflow with a good export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢ per lb; Boston do, 85¢; Butter do, 85¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham do, 70¢; Pimento do, 85¢; Soda do, first class, 60¢, and second class, 45¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢; Seed Oats, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 80¢; Jenny Lind, extra, 85¢; Ginger Oats, 85¢; Ginger Snaps, 125¢; Congress Oats, 25¢; Wafer Biscuit, 80¢; Pilot Bread, first class, 50¢, and second class, 45¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ship Biscuit, 35¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR.—There continues a fair demand. Sales of 1600 bbls extra and 500 do superfine, interior brands, at current rates. We quote local brands—Extra at \$5 37½¢ 55 and superfine at \$4 37½¢; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at \$4 75¢ 55 25 in sacks 196 lbs.

WHEAT.—The market has ruled active, at advanced rates, during the past week, the receipts continuing large. Sales aggregate 75,000 sacks fair to choice at \$1 50 @ \$1 61. Quotable at the close at \$1 60 for shipping grades 90 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 12s 9d—an advance of 9d 3/4 cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY.—The market has remained firm, with a fair export demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sacks new at \$1 05¢ @ 15. At the close we quote coast at \$1 03¢ @ 10; bay, \$1 12¢ @ 15 100 lbs.

OATS.—The demand has been fair, at steady rates, during the past week. About 400,000 sacks ordinary to choice sold at \$1 55¢ @ 75 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY.—The receipts have continued free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$2 00 for ordinary to choice ton.

STRAW.—Quotable at \$2 25 per ton for cargo lots.

CORN.—We quote jobbing rates at \$1 65¢ @ 70 for consignments for white and yellow 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—Quotable at \$2 02 75 100 lbs.

BEANS.—The market remains steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, 85¢; Butter and small White, 84¢; Peas, 81¢ 25; Pink, 86¢ 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1 50¢ @ 70; Carrots, 87¢ @ 91 25 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Quotable at \$1 12¢ for Silverskins 100 lbs.

RYE.—Quotable at \$1 95¢ @ 98 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet at \$1 75 100 lbs.

SEEDS.—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢ @ 50; Flax, 30¢ and Mustard, 45¢ @ 50.

HIDES.—Market quiet. Sales of 1480 California dry, usual selection, at 17¢ @ 17½¢—choice, 18¢; 1370 salted at 85¢ @ 90 1/2¢.

TALLOW.—The market remains steady at 54¢ 5/8 100 lbs. WOOL.—There has been nothing doing in Spring since our last weekly review, the views of shippers not coming up to the prices which holders demand. Sales of 70,000 lbs Fall at current rates. Quotable at \$15¢ @ 18 for medium to choice; burry, 11¢ @ 13 1/2¢.

FRUITS.—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 50¢ @ 51 25 1/2 box; Limes, 15¢ 1/2 M; Oranberries, 60¢ 1/2 gallon; Cherries, 8¢ @ 15¢ 1/2 lb; Gooseberries, 40¢ @ 45 1/2 lb; Apricots, 50¢ 1/2 lb; Currants, 40¢ 1/2 lb; Raspberries, 15¢ 1/2 lb; Peas, 40¢ @ 52 1/2 box; Plums, 20¢ @ 25 1/2 lb; Figs, 50¢ 1/2 lb; Peaches, 1¢ @ 1 50 1/2 lb; Blackberries, 70¢ 1/2 lb; Whortleberries, 10¢ @ 15 1/2 lb; Cantaloupes, 2¢ @ 3; Watermelons, 3¢ @ 15 1/2 lb; Grapes, 30¢ @ 31 50 1/2 box, 40¢ 1/2 lb; Nectarines, 1¢ 50 1/2 box; Bananas, 2¢ 50 1/2 30 bunch; Strawberries, 4¢ @ 5 1/2 chest; Quinces, 1¢ 50 1/2 box; Australian Lemons, 5¢ 1/2 100; Oranges, 5¢ 1/2 M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—Fresh Butter is in light supply at quotations. Eggs firm. Cheese steady. We quote: BUTTER—California fresh roll, 40¢ @ 45¢; Brin, 20¢ @ 25¢; Eastern Brin, 18¢ @ 21 1/2¢.

CHEESE—California, 11¢ @ 13¢; Eastern, 14¢ @ 17¢.

EGGS—California, 50¢ @ 51 1/2¢ dozen; Eastern, 27 1/2¢ @ 32 1/2¢.

CURED MEATS.—The following are the jobbing quotations: HAMS—California, 13¢ @ 14 1/2¢ M; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 17¢ @ 18 1/2¢.

BACON—California, 12¢ @ 14¢; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14¢ @ 15¢; do, clear, 12¢ @ 13¢.

LARD—California, 12¢ @ 13¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tons, 11 1/2¢ @ 12¢; do in cases, 13¢ @ 13 1/2¢; do in kegs, 12¢ @ 12 1/2¢.

FRESH MEATS.—The market has ruled firm without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—For first quality, 80¢; second do 60¢ @ 70¢ third do 45¢ @ 50 1/2¢.

VEAL—At 10¢ @ 12 1/2¢ 1/2 lb.

MUTTON—At 70¢ 1/2 lb.

LAMB—90¢ 1/2 lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 84¢ 1/2; on foot, grain-fed, 55¢ @ 60 1/2¢ 1/2 lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The supplies have been fair with a good demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, 50¢ @ 55 1/2¢; Spring Chickens 35¢ @ 40 1/2¢; Roosters, 50¢ @ 55 1/2¢ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at 75¢ @ 80 1/2¢ dozen.

GESE—Tame at 81¢ @ 85 1/2¢ dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 25¢; dressed, 27¢ 1/2 lb.

HARE—40¢ @ 45 1/2¢ doz.

SNIPES—22 1/2¢ @ 25 1/2¢ dozen.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey. The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by r, it is after noon, and when in the P. M. column by a, it is forenoon.

SUNRISE.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Time.	Hgt.	Time.	Hgt.	Time.	Hgt.	Time.	Hgt.	Time.
7.00	2.29	4.3	2.44	5.3	7.54	1.0	8.58	0.0
8.00	3.36	4.9	3.19	5.4	8.35	1.7	9.55	0.6
9.00	4.58	5.3	4.11	5.4	9.29	2.2	11.01	0.9
10.00	6.13	5.6	5.15	5.4	10.37	2.5		
11.00	7.31	5.6	6.22	5.4	11.41	0.4	11.52	3.2
12.00	9.00	5.9	7.31	5.3	1.28	0.1	1.14	3.3
13.00	10.14	6.1	8.41	5.3	2.42	0.2	2.31	3.2

SUN—September 7.
Sunrise.....5 40 1/2 San Jose.....5 19

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, August 26th, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville and Redding, Cofax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

2.00 P. M. Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

4.00 P. M. Passenger Train for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.10, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20 and 11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 5.30 to Oakland only.)
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.30, 8.40, 9.50, 11.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.
Leave Oakland, 7.40, 8.50, 10.00, 11.10, 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 4.00, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)
Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), 7.45, 7.50 and 10.45 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.
Leave Fruit Vale, 7.40, 7.55, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30, 4.05, and 5.30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWN, General Superintendent.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1874.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave— San Francisco.....	8:10 A. M.	7:20 P. M.	11:40 P. M.
San Jose.....	10:20 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Gilroy.....	11:25 A. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.....	12:50 P. M.	.....	.....
Palo Alto.....	1:25 P. M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave— Palo Alto.....	.....	.....	12:35 P. M.
Hollister.....	.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Gilroy.....	.....	.....	5:30 P. M.
San Jose.....	10:30 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.	8:50 A. M.	5:05 A. M.	6:50 P. M.

* Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWN, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILCOX, General Passenger Agent. ap14-17

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMER leaves Wharf, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS, on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Higo and Nagasaki. When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

From May to October, inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be despatched on the 16th of every month.

Sept. 16—Steamer ALASKA, Capt. J. M. Lachlan.
October 1—Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Captain Howard.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

INCREASED SERVICE.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from Aspinwall for New York. Sept. 7—Steamer SACRAMENTO, Captain Conolly, calling at Manzanillo, Manzanillo, Acapulco and connecting for Central American Ports.

Until further notice, Steamer of the 7th and 27th will call at Manzanillo, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, and there connect for Central American Ports, viz: Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Corinto and Punta Arenas. Sept. 17—Steamer COSTA RICA, calling at San Pedro, San Diego and Acapulco.

Beginning Sept. 17, all Steamers will touch at San Pedro and San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-town, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan sts.